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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING/RECEIPT DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTORNEY DOCKET NUMBER
09/897,438	07/03/2001	Katsuhiko Mikoshiba	04853.0076

CONFIRMATION NO. 8360
FORMALITIES LETTER

OC000000006578670

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Date Mailed: 09/19/2001

NOTICE TO COMPLY WITH REQUIREMENTS FOR PATENT APPLICATIONS CONTAINING NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE AND/OR AMINO ACID SEQUENCE DISCLOSURES

Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE** within which to file the items indicated below to avoid abandonment. Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

- The computer readable form that has been filed with this application has been found to be damaged and/or unreadable as indicated on the attached CRF Diskette Problem Report. A substitute computer readable form must be submitted as required by 37 C.F.R. 1.825(d). Applicant must provide a substitute computer readable form (CRF) copy of the "Sequence Listing" and a statement that the content of the sequence listing information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written (on paper or compact disc) sequence listing and, where applicable, includes no new matter, as required by 37 CFR 1.821(e), 1.821(f), 1.821(g), 1.825(b), or 1.825(d). If applicant desires the sequence listing in the instant application to be identical with that of another application on file in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, such request in accordance with 37 CFR 1.821(e) may be submitted in lieu of a new CRF.

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Docketed 9.20.01 Attorney JBF/CEF
Case 04853.0076
Due Date 11.19.01/WEST
Action Sequence Listing DUE
By JDS

P

9/20/01

CRF Problem Report

The Scientific and Technical Information Center (STIC) experienced a problem when processing the following computer readable form (CRF):

Application Serial Number: 09/897,438

Filing Date: 7/3/2001

Date Processed by STIC: 7/18/2001

STIC Contact: **Mark Spencer, 703-308-4212**

Nature of Problem:

The CRF (was):

____ (circle one) Damaged or Unreadable (for Unreadable, see attached)

____ Blank (no files on CRF) (see attached)

____ Empty file (filename present, but no bytes in file) (see attached)

____ Virus-infected. Virus name: _____ The STIC will not process the CRF.

____ Not saved in ASCII text

____ Sequence Listing was embedded in the file. According to Sequence Rules, submitted file should **only** be the Sequence Listing.

__J__ Did not contain a Sequence Listing. (see attached sample)

____ Other:

_____

PLEASE USE THE CHECKER VERSION 3.0 PROGRAM TO REDUCE ERRORS. SEE BELOW FOR DETAILS:

Checker Version 3.0

The Checker Version 3.0 application is a state-of the-art Windows based software program employing a logical and intuitive user-interface to check whether a sequence listing is in compliance with format and content rules. Checker Version 3.0 works for sequence listings generated for the original version of 37 CFR §§1.821 – 1.825 effective October 1, 1990 (old rules) and the revised version (new rules) effective July 1, 1998 as well as World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Standard ST.25.

Checker Version 3.0 replaces the previous DOS-based version of Checker, and is Y2K-compliant. Checker allows public users to check sequence listings in Computer Readable form (CRF) before submitting them to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). Use of Checker prior to filing the sequence listing is expected to result in fewer errored sequence listings, thus saving time and money.

Checker Version 3.0 can be down loaded from the USPTO website at the following address:

http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/checker

09/899,438

REELIN PROTEIN CR-50 EPITOPE REGION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a CR-50 epitope region polypeptide of Reelin protein and a polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide.

BACK GROUND OF THE INVENTION

In the mammalian central nervous system (CNS), various classes of neurons are known to migrate from their site of origin to their final positions, where they are arranged in elaborate laminar structures (Rakic, P., (1995) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 92, 11323-11327; Pearlman, A. L. et al., (1998) Curr. Opin. Neurobiol., 8, 45-54; Rice, D. S. & Curran, T., (1999) Genes Dev., 13, 2758-2773). Neocortical development starts from the preplate formation. The preplate lies near the surface of the cortex and is composed of a superficial plexus of corticopetal nerve fibers and earliest-generated neurons, including the Cajal-Retzius and prospective subplate neurons. Consecutively, the preplate is split by the cortical plate neurons into a superficial marginal zone, where the Cajal-Retzius neurons differentiate, and a deep subplate, where the subplate neurons differentiate (Allendoerfer, K. L. & Shatz, C. J. (1994) Annu. Rev. Neurosci., 17, 185-218). The cortical plate neurons are born in the ventricular zone and migrate across the intermediate zone and subplate along radial glial fibers before reaching the cortical plate. The systematic migration of the later-generated neurons past those generated earlier results in an "inside-out" progression in the mammalian cortical plate (Angevine, J. B. & Sidman, R. L. (1961) Nature, 25, 766-768; Rakic, P. (1972) J. Comp. Neurol., 145, 61-84).

A reeler is an autosomal recessive mouse mutant, in which neurons are generated normally but are abnormally positioned, resulting in disorganization of cortical laminar layers in the CNS (Falconer, D. S., (1951) J. Genet., 50, 192-201; Rakic, P. & Caviness, V. S. J., (1995) Neuron, 14, 1101-1104; Stanfield, B. B. & Cowan, W. M. (1979) J. Comp. Neurol. 185, 423-459; Caviness, V.S. Jr. (1982) Dev. Brain Res., 4, 293-302; Caviness, V. S. Jr. & Sidman, R. L., (1973) J. Comp. Neurol., 148, 141-151; deRouvroit, C. L. & Goffinet, A. M. (1998) Adv. Anat. Embryol. Cell Biol., 150, 1-106). In the reeler neocortex,

Sample of one of the two identical files submitted